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OF SILK AND WOOL

Fabrics Popular in Construction of Simple Frocks.

Russian Motif in Trimming Is Pronounced—Patterns Executed in Beads, Metal and Silk.

The dress of the Russian peasant is not content with influencing cotton dresses, but has set its mark in a most pronounced way on the simple frock of silk or wool, states a fashion correspondent in the New York Tribune.

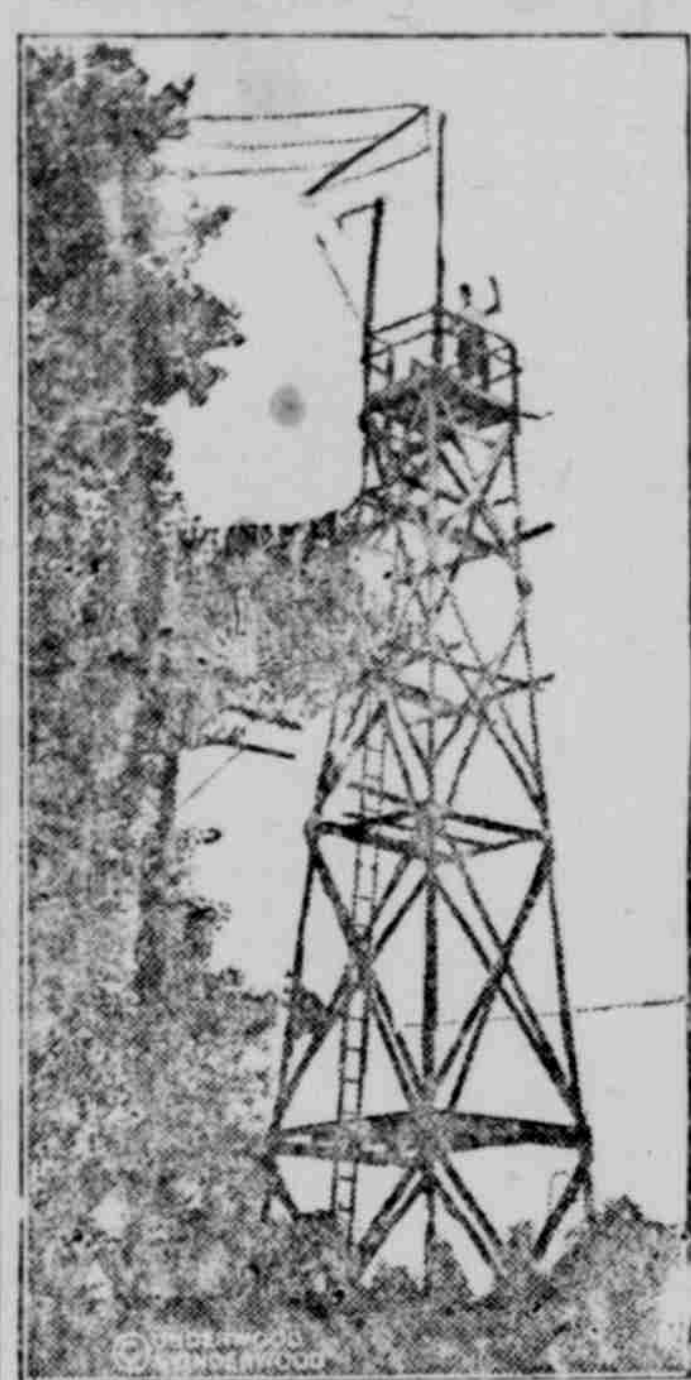
Models which have just been received from Paris show this influence exaggerated almost to the point of bizarreness. They are, however, extremely interesting, from the viewpoint of fashions, as they embody ideas such in suggestion and, of course, they are easily simplified and modified to meet many requirements.

Among the most elaborately embroidered new crepe de chine dresses are those which have Russian patterns executed in beads, metal and silk. Frequently the Russian motif is combined with other ideas, thus giving a tremendous opportunity for variety. The question of trimming is an important one at the present time, and in all trimmings an entertaining variety is seen.

Manufacturers are doing an enormous business on beaded and embroidered crepe de chine dresses. The demand is easily explained by the wealth of new ideas at hand. The full gamut of colors in exquisitely harmonizing and strikingly contrasting shades are run in the embroideries.

A typical model shows a combination of broderie anglaise, or openwork embroidery, with Russian embroidery in solid work, the latter in high colors harmonizing with the foundation shade

YOUTHFUL RADIO EXPERT



John Pringle, fourteen-year-old Chicago high school boy, has one of the best equipped radio outfits in the city of Chicago, and, to make it more interesting, he constructed his own plant even down to the batteries. He even constructed a machine for charging his batteries, and long before the present radio "craze" swept the country, was giving his boy friends opera concerts for five and ten cents. The photo shows the 60-foot radio tower which young Pringle erected with the aid of several of his school chums.

TALK TO VENUS, SAYS SAVANT

Mars Is Dead; Try the Planet of Love, Is the Advice of a Prominent Swedish Astronomer.

Stockholm.—The planet Mars, an old dying world, is receiving altogether too much attention from earthly scientists these days and nights, while the up-and-coming young planet Venus is just waiting for a chance to know us better.

This is the conclusion of Professor Svanite Arrhenius, Nobel prize winner and one of Europe's foremost scientists and astronomers, who lectured here on the prospect of wheeling from the heavens the secrets of some of our celestial neighbors, and especially Mars, when that planet swings into closest proximity to the earth two years hence.

If scientists and long-distance radio fans really want to communicate with some celestial neighbor, Professor Arrhenius said, they will not find Mars very cordial, for the old fellow is dead. He described as "fantastic" the belief that so-called canals observed on the planet were the work of engineers and attributed them to earthquake fissures.

Venus, on the other hand, offers potential possibilities to the patient astronomer, Professor Arrhenius declared. At the expiration of a billion years he thought a flourishing colony of intelligent beings might be discovered on the bright little planet.

"When the earth is extinguished," he concluded, "it will be Venus, queen of the heavens, that will take over the role as carrier of culture."

FRENCH 'TIGER' ENDS GRUDGE

Clemenceau Forgives and Wins Sculptor He Sent to Prison Many Years Ago.

Braritz.—Former Premier Clemenceau, after the unveiling of the statue of King Edward VII. of England here the other day, requested to be introduced to the sculptor.

"You have real talent," the Tiger said. "Is any of your work in the public museums?"

"No," replied the artist, "but there is a bust made by me in the collection at La Sante prison. Owing to my extremist ideas it is the only museum my country ever opened for me. Here is a photograph of the work in question."

Clemenceau took the photograph, laughed aloud, slapped the sculptor on the shoulder and said: "I suppose we were a pair of fools then."

The photograph represented a head of Clemenceau sticking on a spear.

Maxime Real del Sarte, the sculptor, a militant royalist in his youth, had become involved in some public manifestation and Clemenceau, then minister of the interior, had him sent to La Sante for six months.

Mystery That Will Never Be Solved.

Alexandria, Ind.—The old dog of the German Harris family gets an extra large bone these days and there's a good reason. Mrs. Harris lost a roll containing \$105. She thought she had dropped it out of her automobile. Two days later the dog turned up with the money in his mouth. Where he got it is a mystery.



Here is a new portrait of dainty Shirley Mason, the little Fox star, as she is seldom seen. Miss Mason usually enacts roles that require her to wear the commonest of clothes; but off stage she is one of the best dressed women of the screen. Twice each year she makes trips from Los Angeles to New York on a shopping tour, and takes back a new wardrobe each time.



CHARLES JONES IS A BUSY MAN

It looks as though Charles Jones has his hands full. Whether the lady is asking him to desist or proceed with the business before him is only a guess, but the Fox star seems to be hesitating, and what happens to the gent on the table depends on Mr. Jones' mood in the next few minutes. Jones has become one of the best known western stars in the last year.

CHURCH FOR CHILDREN

Only Adult Present Is Preacher in Charge of the Services.

A junior church, the membership of which is limited to persons between six and sixteen years of age, with the preacher the only adult present, is being successfully operated in Indianapolis. The plan was inaugurated by the Rev. N. S. Sichterman in Grace Presbyterian church.

According to Doctor Sichterman, there are 60 children who are members of the junior organization. They have their own room for services, which are of 30 minutes duration, and have their own officers. The plan was put in operation in January and Doctor Sichterman is so pleased with the results that he expects soon to double the membership.

Doctor Sichterman said the idea of forming a junior church developed from his experience in church while a boy, when "sermons sometimes lasted two hours or more. I will remember how tired and restless I would get as the time dragged on, for the sermon, while appealing to adults, was not such as would appeal to the child."

Captured Live Eagle.

Rich Drew and John Hedrich captured a large live eagle a few days ago near Garfield, Wis. The bird, as is characteristic of the eagle, had "overfed" and was unable to fly. The men presented him to Arthur Marquardt, who in turn, owing to sickness, presented it to Doc Smith and the big bird is now a member of his "miniature zoo." The bird is a fine specimen, measuring 7 feet 2 inches from tip to tip.

CHAMPION WOMAN RIFLE SHOT OF CALIFORNIA



Anne Powell, seventeen-year-old junior at the Oakland (Cal.) technical high school, is the champion girl rifle shot of California and probably the youngest markswoman of prominence in the West.

EUROPE REDEEMS PRINTED MONEY

Hoarded Stocks of Gold and Currency Make Appearance as Exchange Falls.

MOST VEXED WAR PROBLEM

European Countries Flooded With Cheap Money When Emergency of War Compelled Abandonment of Gold Standard.

Washington.—Students of international finance and economics are aware of a new development in connection with the depreciated currencies of Europe. These currencies have constituted one of the most vexed problems brought on by the war.

The need for greatly increased sums of money, brought about by the war cost, was met by most of the nations by the issue of paper currency without relation to gold reserve. In normal times the paper currency of a nation has a definite gold reserve, generally about 40 per cent. The emergency of war caused the abandonment of this reserve by all belligerent nations excepting the United States, because the national treasuries of these nations lacked adequate gold to maintain the reserve ratio. In the United States the treasury and the federal reserve banks discouraged use of gold and gold certificates for general circulation and accumulated the greatest stock of gold ever assembled in the history of the world. It was withdrawn gradually from circulation and piled up in the treasury and the vaults of the federal reserve banks.

An inevitable result of this policy was that during the war and following the armistice the European printing presses, being definitely cut loose from the retarding element of a gold reserve, kept on running at high speed, turning out reams of paper money which went into circulation. It is a natural rule that the increase of the supply of anything makes it cheaper. This is as true of money as of coal or potatoes. The result was that this plentiful supply of paper money made money cheap. In other words, people who had consumable goods to sell would not exchange them for as small a quantity of the cheap money as of the old-fashioned money, backed by gold. This meant that prices rose. The United States experienced inflation of currency but of a milder character. The gold standard was not abandoned here. Prices rose in this country 100 or 200 per cent in some cases, but in Europe they rose thousands of per cent.

Exchange Hurts Europe.

A further result was that European money, being cheaper and more plentiful than American money, foreign exchange became unfavorable to Europe. That is, European money would not buy as much here as American money would buy in Europe.

There is a law of economics known as Gresham's law, which lays down the rule that where two kinds of money are in circulation and one is much inferior in value to the other, the more valuable type will retire. People who have it, believing it to be of greater value and therefore more worth keeping, will hoard it away. This was done to a great extent all over Europe. As the inflation progressed, people who had gold pieces or silver money or paper money of nations in better financial shape than their own hid this wealth away and used the more plentiful cheap paper currency.

The extent to which European inflation has gone is notorious. The European news cables every day say something of the difficulties being experienced as a result of the inflation. The Russian ruble and the German mark are favorite comic picture and vaudeville theater jokes because they have become so cheap. It now costs more than 100,000 rubles to buy a meal in Russia.

The German mark, which in normal times was worth at what is called the par of exchange, nearly a quarter in American money now is so cheapened that you can buy three marks for an American penny. The Austrian crown has been as cheap as 3,000 for \$1. A \$10 bill of American money in Russia would exchange for enough rubles to make what would have been a Russian fortune before the war.

Trade, especially international trade, has become very difficult under these conditions. The problem of restoring these currencies to something like normal value has perplexed European financiers and economists ever since the inflation started. It is one of the big questions before the Genoa conference which has been called to solve European economic and political problems. The United States declined an invitation to this conference, partly because of the danger of becoming involved in so unstable a condition of affairs as that created by the cheap currencies.

Development Surprises Experts.

Now, the new development which has surprised economists in connection with this situation is the discovery that there is a tendency on the part of Europeans to bring about a hitherto undreamed of method of correcting the inflation. Many plans have been suggested but none has been found practical. The new development is one which, if it continues, will tend to correct the situation without the aid of conferences or politicians.

The development is hailed as a reversal of Gresham's law. The fact seems to be that the people of Russia, Germany and Poland and some of the other nations having badly depreciated currencies have become so disgusted with the nuisance of dealing with cheap money that they are bringing out of hiding their hoards of gold and other valuable money. A case illustrating this new development recently was reported by a British trading firm. This firm sold a bill of goods to a Russian dealer at Rostov. Payment was received in a miscellaneous assortment of cash. It consisted of American gold, checks drawn on American banks, American bills of exchange, English currency and checks, Turkish gold and checks and notes, French currency and checks and Russian gold rubles. Obviously, with the exception of the checks, this payment was made from good money which doubtless had been hoarded since the war.

Agents of the American relief administration in Russia have reported similar instances of people bringing out gold and other metal money. The same is true in Poland, Germany and Austria.

Currency Revolution Seen.

What economists see in this development is the possibility of a gradual revolution in European currencies. For instance, the Russians have discovered that their own rubles are nearly useless but that they can get big value for British or American or other good money. Consequently they will try to get hold of as much of this foreign money as possible.

In early days in Europe this same phenomenon occurred. Money issued at the great banking centers of Venice, Antwerp and a few other cities came into general use all over Europe, displacing cheaper native currencies because everybody knew it was good money.

Recently, the United States treasury removed the ban from the free issue of gold and gold certificates. It is thought possible by economists and students of international finance that a good deal of this gold money, known all over the world as being obtainable, will reach the countries abroad having depreciated currency and become popular as a valuable medium of exchange. This has not been possible until the last few days because the treasury and the federal reserve banks would not let gold go into general circulation, but now it is possible for foreign-born Americans to get this money and send it to their relatives abroad.

It is recognized that this process of substitution of foreign money for the depreciated native currencies would be slow, but some economists believe that it is a possible but necessarily slow solution to the European emergency problem.

MAKING OVER OLD HOUSES

Mills of the Northwest Report an Increasing Demand for Inside Trimmings.

Seattle, Wash.—An era of remodeling old houses runs across the entire country, according to Northwest lumbermen.

Following the building shortage of late years has come an appreciation that any house, old or new, has untold possibilities of alterations. Architects have been called upon to produce instances of "before and after" of ramshackle, barn-like structures made over into charming homes. Old barns have been rebuilt into studios, sheds and warehouses into residences of taste.

There is an enormous demand on the Northwest planing mills for moldings, trimmings, shingles, siding, inside finishing lumber and fancy grained fir, hemlock or cedar for cabinet work.

Lumbermen declare this demand has come from the alteration wave over the nation, repairing and adding built-in features.

The subject of training apprentices in the various trades of the government printing office was taken up near the close of the fiscal year, and the conclusion was reached that the apprentice system which was discontinued by that office more than thirty-five years ago ought to be reestablished. A plan for examining and appointing apprentices has been submitted to the civil service commission. It is expected that a suitable examination will be held in the near future and that the training of apprentices thereunder can be started in a short time.